

The McArthur Democrat.

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL.—Thos. Jefferson.

VOL. 7.

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Poetry.

[From the Athens Appeal.
NELLY VAN.

There's a lone, still village on the old Hock-
locking shore,
Where I've lived many an hour away,
A sitting and a writing at the old nigger
door.
For which, I've always had my pay.
Oh! my poor Nelly Van, you're a badly used
up man,
And you'll never see your money any
more;
For your star is too red, and you, sir, are
misled,
And the people have discovered this before.

When you had climbed the sapling—by the
nigger humbug, too—
And was seated in our Legislative Hall,
You claimed Nig. to be our equal—polit-
ically so,
And you thought your pay discouragingly
small.

Oh! poor Nelly Van, you're an abolition
man,
And you'll never draw your money any
more;

For our Martin he is fair—without the kinky
hair,
And the people have discovered this before.

Your canoe is under water and your banjo
is unstrung,
For the darkey games 'aint winning any
more;

Your eyes will then look downward, and
your songs will be unsung,
And you'll never get in office any more.
Oh! poor Nelly Van, you're a nigger-loving
man,

And you'll never get in office any more;
For the whites have firmly said, "we're as
good as woolly-heads."

While we live upon the old Hockhocking
shore.

Your eyes are getting blind, and you cannot
see your way,
Hark! there's Martin knocking at the door;
Oh! hear the freemen calling; to you they
plainly say,

You've disgraced the old Hockhocking
shore.

Oh! little Nelly Van, you're an up Salt River
man,
And you'll ne'er misrepresent us any more;
You are going, going—farewell poor
Nelly Van;

Can't you take your little Charley star
before?

Q.

WHAT A WOMAN SHOULD POSSESS.
—We call the attention of our lady
readers to the following catalogue from
the Italian, the perusal of which
must interest them much. By holding
this *tableau* in one hand and a
mirror in the other, a woman can, in
less than two minutes, render an exact
account of her personal charms.

Now, observe the improvement!—
There are ladies who have come to
fifty years without ever being able to
know positively in what regard they
are held.

To be esteemed beautiful, it is neces-
sary for a woman to have:

Three white things—the skin, teeth
and hands.

Three black things—the eyes, eye-
lashes and eyebrows.

Three rosy things—the lips, bosom
and nails.

Three long things—the body, hair
and hands.

Three short things—the teeth, ears
and tongue.

Three narrow things—the waist,
mouth and instep.

Three broad things—the forehead,
shoulders and intelligence.

Three small things—the nose, head
and feet.

Three delicate things—the fingers,
lip and chin.

Three round things—the arm, leg
and dower.

In all, thirty accomplishments,
which constitute a perfect woman.—
But perfection is not of this world!

☞ The young gentleman who
flew into a passion has had his wings
clipped.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A Trade, A Fortune.

Not many years ago, a Polish lady,
of plebeian birth, but of exceeding
beauty and accomplishments, won the
affections of a young nobleman, who,
having her consent, solicited her hand
from her father, in marriage, and was
refused. We may easily imagine the
astonishment of the nobleman.

"Am I not of sufficient rank to as-
pire to your daughter's hand?"

"You are undoubtedly of the best
blood of Poland."

"And my fortune and reputation,
are they not—"

"Your estate is magnificent, and
your conduct irreproachable."

"Then, having your daughter's con-
sent, how should I expect a refusal?"

"This, sir, is my only child, and
her happiness is the chief concern of
my life. All the possessions of for-
tune are precarious; what fortune gives
at her caprice she takes away. I see
no security for the independence and
comfortable living of a wife but one;

in a word, I am resolved that no one
shall be the husband of my daughter
who is not at the same time a master
of a trade."

The nobleman bowed, and retired
silently. A year or two after, the
father was sitting at the door, and saw
approaching the house, wags laden
with baskets, and at the head of the
cavalcade a person in the dress of a
basket-maker. And who do you sup-
pose it was? The former suitor of his
daughter; the nobleman had turned
basket-maker. He was now master
of a trade, and brought the wares
made by his own hands for inspection,
and a certificate from his employer in
testimony of his skill.

The condition being fulfilled, no
further obstacle was opposed to the
marriage. But the story is not yet
done. The Revolution came, fortunes
were plundered, and lords were scat-
tered as chaff before the four winds of
heaven. Kings became beggars, some
of them teachers, and the noble Pole
supported his wife, and her father in
the infirmities of age, by his basket-
making.

Water as Food.

Tell the first man you meet that
water is, on the whole, more nutritious
than roast-beef, and that common salt
or bone-ash is as much an edible as the
white of an egg, and it is probable
that he will throw anxious glances
across the street to insure himself your
keeper is at hand. Make the same
statements to the first man of science
you meet, and the chances are that he
will think you very ignorant of or-
ganic chemistry, or that you are play-
ing with a paradox. Nevertheless, it
is demonstrably true, and never would
have worn the air of a paradox, if
men had steadily conceived the nature
of an alimentary substance. That is
an aliment which nourishes, whatever
we find in the organism, as a constant
and integral element, either forming
part of its structure, or one of the
conditions of vital processes—that,
and that only deserves the name of
aliment. If "to nourish the body" means
to sustain its force and repair its
waste—if food enters into the living
structure—and if all the integral
constituents of that structure are de-
rived from food—there can be nothing
improper in designating as nutri-
tious substances which have an enor-
mous preponderance among the inte-
gral constituents. People who think
it paradoxical to call water food, will
cease their surprise on learning that
water forms two-thirds of the living
body.

Great Democratic Gains in Maine.

The news from the Maine election
is highly favorable to the Democracy.
Two years ago the majority for Free-
mont in the State was thirty thousand.
Last year it was reduced to twelve
thousand. In one hundred and thirty
four towns heard from the Democrats
have gained nearly four thousand
votes on last year. At this rate the
Republican majority in the State will
not exceed five thousand, being a
Democratic gain since 1856 of about
twenty-five thousand. Our gains in
the Legislature are even more. One
and probably two Democratic mem-
bers of Congress are elected in place
of Republicans! Maine was one of
the State where our friends had no ex-
pectation of gaining anything, they
looking upon it as hopelessly Republi-
can! Infinitely greater will be the
public astonishment to see the strength
of the latter so tremendously shaken
and nearly overcome. These large
Democratic gains and this brilliant re-
sult in Maine indicates the storm
which is to overtake the Republicans
in Ohio!—*Cin. Eng.*

☞ This line fills out the column.

Political Matters.

MORE OPPOSITION DISHONESTY!

Postscript for Sherman's Speech.

As the Opposition orators and press
of this State have, at once, become
very clamorous for honesty and econ-
omy in the conducting of our govern-
mental affairs, and are denouncing
the Democracy as being "recklessly
extravagant" and "exceedingly cor-
rupt," we publish below a couple of
tables, which, carefully perused, can-
not fail to convince every one, that
John Sherman and the Opposition
leaders, are but using their present
cry of "economy" as the burglar uses
the cry of "stop thief" when fleeing
from the officers of justice. By the
tables which we publish, and which
may be relied upon as correct, it will
be seen that TWENTY out of the
twenty-one Opposition members from
this State, in the 34th Congress, have
been more or less guilty of charging
"extra" or "constructive" mileage and
that the aggregate amount thus taken,
by the delegation from our State
alone, during the Congress alluded to,
foots up about FIVE THOUSAND FIVE
HUNDRED DOLLARS. The law regu-
lating the mileage of members, al-
lows them \$8 for every 20 miles travel
in going to, and returning from a
session of Congress, or at the rate of
forty cents per mile, the distance to
be computed by the usually traveled
route between the members home and
the seat of Government. The follow-
ing table shows the residence of each
member, the number of miles charged
for each trip, the official distance as
taken from the records of the Post
Office Department, and the excess of
miles charged for in each case:

District	Name of Member	Residence in Ohio	Miles Officially Allowed	Excess of Miles Charged	Excess of Amount Charged
1	Day	Cincinnati	668 5/8	87	68
2	Harrison	Cleveland	920 5/8	258	102
3	Campbell	Hamilton	914 5/8	255	90
4	Nichols	Lima	644 5/8	12	48
5	Mott	Toledo	630 5/8	2	16
6	Emrie	Hillsboro	841 5/8	254	101 1/2
7	Horton	Yellow Springs	720 5/8	111	44 1/2
8	Stanton	Bellfontaine	628 5/8	4	16
9	Watson	Tiffin	914 5/8	258	102
10	Moore	Portsmouth	755 5/8	200	80
11	Harlan	Conover	560 5/8	45	18
12	Galloway	Columbus	558 5/8	100	40
13	Sherman	Mansfield	667 5/8	120	48
14	Biles	Elmira	918 5/8	262	105
15	Sapp	Mt. Vernon	699 5/8	178	71 1/2
16	Ball	Zanesville	563 5/8	38	15 1/2
17	Albright	Cambria	473 5/8	24	9 1/2
18	Leiter	Canton	592 5/8	120	48
19	Wade	Cleveland	888 5/8	419	167 1/2
20	Giddings	Jefferson	804 5/8	234	93 1/2
21	Bingham	Cadiz	509 5/8	69	27 1/2

In the following table we give the
amount received by each member for
mileage, during the Congress, (four
trips, two to Washington and two
home,) the amount to which each one
was honestly entitled, and the amount
over-charged by each one:

District	Name of Member	Amount actually received for the Congress	Amount justly entitled for the Congress	Amount over-charged for the Congress
1	Day	1064 00	921 50	142 50
2	Harrison	1472 00	1031 50	440 50
3	Campbell	1262 40	1089 40	173 00
4	Nichols	1080 40	1011 20	69 20
5	Mott	992 00	995 20	3 20
6	Emrie	1345 00	939 20	405 80
7	Harlan	1123 00	974 40	148 60
8	Stanton	1063 40	1089 40	26 00
9	Watson	1250 40	964 50	285 90
10	Moore	1176 00	856 00	320 00
11	Horton	895 00	789 60	105 40
12	Galloway	892 80	782 80	110 00
13	Sherman	1067 20	875 30	191 90
14	Biles	1260 00	962 00	298 00
15	Sapp	1113 40	833 00	280 40
16	Ball	900 80	790 00	110 80
17	Albright	756 80	715 40	41 40
18	Leiter	948 80	756 80	192 00
19	Wade	1430 80	720 40	710 40
20	Giddings	1256 40	912 00	344 40
21	Bingham	500 00	629 60	129 60

Thus it will be perceived that but
one out of the entire delegation, was
content with taking that only to which
he was fairly and legally entitled. A
person would naturally suppose that
the giving of FORTY CENTS A MILE, in
this day of rapid and cheap traveling,
would be sufficiently liberal to satisfy
the most rapacious; but the Opposition
members from this State did not con-
sider it so. Let us take Cincinnati
for example. That city is distant
from Washington 578 miles, which
can be traveled in thirty hours, at a
cost of \$25 or less. For this trip a
member of Congress is legally enti-
tled to receive \$231 20, a clear profit
of over two hundred dollars;—thus
in thirty hours' ride making as much,
if not more, than the hard working
laboring man can make in a whole
year. But yet, this did not satisfy
the members from Cincinnati, and
they each took more than they were
entitled to receive. So it was with
all the other Districts in the State,
save one. As we have stated, the
aggregate amount illegally and dis-
honestly taken from the National
Treasury, by the Opposition members
from this State, during the 34th Con-
gress foots up to within a fraction of
five thousand five hundred dollars, or
on an average, for the 21 members,
of \$261 71 1/2 each. Now, suppose
every member of that Congress had
taken as much extra, as did our Ohio
members, and it would have amount-

ed to the enormous sum of EIGHTY
THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND
FORTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIF-
TY CENTS, for that one Congress.
And yet, these men have now the
impudence to proclaim in favor of
"honesty and economy," and charge
"extravagance and corruption" upon
a Democratic Administration! Look
at JOHN SHERMAN, who has been
set up as the leader in this reform and
economical movement! Who, after
reading his late speech, would believe
that he had been guilty of taking
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-
TWO DOLLARS out of the Nation-
al Treasury, to which he had no honest
claim? And this is the man who
was selected to convince the people
that the Opposition is the very embod-
iment of honesty, and that the Demo-
cratic party is corrupt! "Oh! shame,
where is thy blush?" Look at Gid-
dings, and Wade, and Bliss, and Bing-
ham, and Watson, those immaculate
lovers of the negro race; look at Day,
and Emrie, and Leiter, and Nichols,
who left the Democratic party, be-
cause, as they claim, "it had become
too corrupt for them to remain with it
longer;" look at Campbell, and Gallo-
way, and Horton, the hybrid offspring
of Black Republican-Know Nothing-
ism; in short, look at the delegation
from top to bottom, and all (save Mott
who stands "solitary and alone") have
had their hands deeper in the Treas-
ury than they should have had. We
doubt much whether any other State
can present so unanimous a delega-
tion in favor of extra mileage, as was
the Opposition delegation from this
State in the 34th Congress. And now
these men—these same men who
have given to the country such glaring
proofs of their dishonesty and un-
worthiness—are appealing to the
people to place their party again in
power, in order that they may inaugu-
rate "honesty and economy" in of-
ficial positions. Well may the people
cry out "save us from any more of
your honesty—any further evidence
of your economy."

It becomes John Sherman, or
any other prominent Republican of
our State, to talk about "extravagance
and corruption." The records of the
34th Congress, in which the Demo-
crats were in large minority, would
fill, if analyzed, page after page, with
specimens of extravagance and dis-
honesty, to which the above is but as
"a drop in the bucket." From the
commencement of the session to the
end, land and money were voted away
with an abandon never before witness-
ed, or equaled, in a legislative assem-
bly.

People of Ohio, we ask you in all
candor, is a party whose leaders are
so dishonest, worthy of your further
confidence? Can you, as honest free-
men, vote for the continuance of such
men in office?—*Chil. Adv.*

Bank Taxation.

Whether the Banks shall pay their
share of taxes according to their prop-
erty, or not, is one of the most promi-
nent questions to be decided in Ohio
this fall. If Judge Bartley be elec-
ted the Banks will have to pay taxes
like the rest of us, but if Judge Peck
be elected, the law of taxing Banks
will not be sustained, and the burden
of their taxation will be thrown upon
others. The Ohio Patriot says on this
subject:

"Although there is no Legislature
to be elected this year, the question of
taxing the property of Banks the same
as that of individuals is practically in-
volved in the results of the campaign.
William V. Peck, the Republican
candidate for Judge, holds that a bank
charter is a contract, and that banks can
not be taxed otherwise or to a greater
extent than specified in the charter.—
Judge Peck was the banker's candi-
date for nomination, and through their
influence he was successful before the
Convention. Bankers and their friends
will vote for him to a man, for the
purpose of procuring a judicial deci-
sion to annul a wholesome and just law
of the State. Judge Bartley, the
Democratic candidate, has declared in
favor of the validity of the law, and
would so decide in all cases arising
before the court, involving the issue.—
It may turn out that the power to an-
null or sustain this important act of the
State Legislature to lighten the taxes
of the people and throw a greater bur-
den on moneyed corporations will hang
on the opinion of one of those candi-
dates. The people have a fair chance
at this question. Let them decide it."

A REPUBLICAN SPLIT IN OHIO.—In
the Twenty-first Congressional Dis-
trict of Ohio, General Eckley, a promi-
nent and influential Republican, has
announced himself an independent
candidate for congress, against John
A. Bingham, who is the regular nom-
inee.

Curious Premonitions of the Tel- egraph.

In Addison's Spectator, printed one
hundred and forty years ago, is the
following account of a discovery in
magnetic communication, said to have
been made two hundred and fifty years
before. It has the marks of a myth,
but curiously foreshadows the present
reality, like some vague prophecy:

Strada, an Italian Jesuit, in one of
his Prologues, gives an account of a
correspondence between two friends,
by the help of a certain loadstone, of
such virtue, that if it touched two
needles, when one of the needles so
touched began to move, the other,
though at a distance, moved at the
same time and in the same manner.—
The two friends being each possessed
of one of these needles, made a dial-
plate and subscribed twenty-four let-
ters upon it. They then fixed one of
the needles on each of these plates so
that it could move around without
impediment. After separating from
another one hundred miles, they were
to communicate and test their inven-
tion, by directing the needle to the let-
ter required; the other at the same
moment saw his own sympathetic needle
moving of itself at every letter
which that of his correspondent point-
ed at. By this means they conversed
across a whole continent, and conveyed
their thoughts to one another in an
instant over cities or mountains, seas or
deserts.

The Republicans down in
Monroe county recently held a Con-
vention and passed resolutions. The
Spirit of Democracy is having a time
with their platform—every essential
resolution of which conflicts with the
recommendations of Gov. Chase, the
head and front of the Republican party
in this State. For instance:

Resolved, That the law passed by
the late Legislature, compelling us in
a short time to pay all our taxes in
gold and silver, is impolitic and op-
pressive and should meet the unequalled
condemnation of all tax-payers.

Of course, every man in the coun-
try knows that this resolution em-
braces a falsehood; that the Sub-Treas-
ury bill does not require the collection
of taxes in gold and silver; that it
only requires that all sums less than
five dollars, paid out of the Treasury,
shall be in gold and silver. Upon this
point the Spirit trots out Gov. Chase
as follows:

"I recommend a provision of this
nature; and that hereafter all public
moneys be required to be collected and
disbursed in specie, or notes of specie
paying banks of this State, and that
no payment be made from the Treas-
ury of any sum under twenty dollars
otherwise than in coin." Chase's Mes-
sage, 1858, page 50.

The Governor recommended that
all sums under twenty dollars, instead
of five, be paid out in coin! That
must have weighed upon the minds
of the Republicans of Monroe "like
a pound of nails upon a weak stom-
ach."

Then, again, they
Resolved, That we unhesitatingly
condemn the Legislation of last win-
ter which almost doubles the salary
of County Auditor, and materially
increases that of the county Treasurer
and without sufficient reason as un-
necessary extortion upon the tax pay-
ers of this and every other county in
the State.

This resolution is intended to an-
nihilate the law of the last session pro-
viding for the semi-annual collection
of taxes, and like its predecessor is
predicated upon a falsehood, for that
law does not double the salary of
County Auditor or Treasurer. But
what if it does? The Spirit has them
on the hip again. Gov. Chase is its
witness against the Republican res-
olves. Hear him:—

"I respectfully recommend also that
provision be made by law for the col-
lection of taxes, semi-annually instead
of annually, as at present. In that
case there need be no accumulations
in the State or County Treasuries, but
the money of the people will remain
in their own hands till actually want-
ed for public purposes."

From these extracts it is very plain
that the man who tells the Republi-
cans in Monroe county how to vote,
has not yet been around; and the
wise ones in their Convention "dirtied
their new clothes," and aired rhetoric
to little purpose.—*Bellair Era.*

A correspondent of the New
Orleans Picayune mentions a strange
case in the District Court of Newton
County, Texas. It was the applica-
tion of Seaborn Brown, a free man of
color, to be made a slave for life. The
Judge warned him of all the conse-
quences and gave him a day to consid-
er it, but he returned and was de-
clared a slave of the master he had se-
lected.

News, Wit and Sentiment.

Prepare to Laugh.

Squire G. tells the following good
Hoosier yarn, demonstrative of the
power of music over the human mind.
Some years ago, a tall, gaunt, knock-
kneed, red-headed, cross-eyed, lum-
mex of a Hoosier, who was a hunter
of making a visit to the home of his
progeniture in old Kaintuck. He did
so—ranted round among the girls
some, and was of course, from his na-
tive imprudence and unearthly ugly-
ness, the observed of all observers.—
One morning the whole neighborhood
was astonished with the news that the
ugly Hoosier had eloped with Mrs. B.,
an amiable, good looking woman, wife
of Mr. B. and mother to half-a-dozen
little B's. For two long years the
disconsolate husband mourned over
his untoward bereavement; at the end
of that period, however, to his utter
astonishment one day, in popped Mrs.
B., looking as bright and rosy as ever.

After the first joyful greeting was
over, the injured B. thus addressed his
truant spouse:
"Nancy, how could you take up
with that thar onairly ugly Hoosier,
and leave me and the children all for-
lorn, as you did?"

"Well, Josh," said Nancy, "That
thar tarna' ugly critter from Indianny
was a leetle the best whistler I ever
heern tell on. You know I was al-
ways fond of good whistlin; I used to
think you could whistle some, but I
never heard whistlin as is whistlin till
I met that ar Wabash feller. He just
whistled my senses clean away, and I
followed him off on that account. A
short time ago, however, he caught the
mensele, and they split his whistlin for
ever—the charm was broken, and so I
concluded to come back to you; but,
O Josh! that Hoosier was the awfulest
whistler that ever pucker'd!—
Placerville Index.

Extraordinary Deceptions.

The Paris correspondent of the
New Orleans Picayune, writing un-
der date of May 20th, says that a
singular fraud has been discovered at
Versailles. A lady known by every
person in that decayed city, and hon-
ored for her name, position, and piety,
died four or five days ago, and when
she was shrouded it was discovered
she was a man! This pseudo lady
who has played her part for forty-two
years—ever since 1816—pretended to
be the Countess de Soles de Lange,
and the last member of that noble fam-
ily. Having been the superior of a
convent suppressed at the first revo-
lution, she wore a monastic costume
which singularly favored her deceit,
and she enjoyed a pension of \$1,200,
which seems to have been the princi-
ple motive for this bold imposition.—
Is it not strange that this impostor,
who took possession of all the papers
of the true Countess (who, as it is be-
lieved, died abroad as an emigre),
should have played the part for forty-
two years without exciting the least
suspicion, and without being exposed
for a knave by any accident! The
pretended Countess lived in great re-
tirement, and visited only the Fan-
bourg Saint German families, who
treated her with marked attention, and
sent her the earliest vegetables and
fruits of their gardens.

The police are endeavoring to as-